is only one such place of business in New York. The old stand of the Sun, corner of Pulton and Nassau, will of course not be given up, at least for some time to come. Rusiness will therefore continue to be done at both offices.

An advantageous proposal, however for any other purpose than a daily paper) for the lease of most of the valuable premises on the old corner, would not be disregarded even now.

A VALUABLE DESK ROOM ... probably the most valuable in the City, for many purposes -can be afforded to a satisfactory occupant, in our Broadway Office.

EVERYTHING is in favor of an immediate and vigorous revival of business and prosperity in all the markets of the Union states-the position of the National Government alone excepted. The country is full of gold, full of provisions, full of energy, and ready to open the Spring, after a long breathing spell, with an unprocedented amount of agricultural, manufacturing and com mercial enterprise. Even the self-inflicted mise ries of the Southern states, although the credit business with them is almost annihilated, compel them to buy all they possibly can for cash. and must continue to drain their resources and products as long as they last, to supply them with the necessaries of life, and to support vast military establishments, in place of the curtailed trade in luxuries. As they have no ships or independent commerce, there is no choice for them but to buy of the North. In short, there is nothing in the way of a full tide of business, but the present state of political uncertainty.

And why this uncertainty? Wast power threatens the peace, order, security and commerce of the country ? Certain states propose to govern themselves ; but there is nothing new in that, save a certain noisy and extravagant manner of going about it. All the states have governed themselves independently, and done about as they pleased with their own affairs-South Carolina going much farther still -ever since the adoption of the Constitution. Nobody proposes to change that. A step farther-certain states propose to deny themselves a share in the administration, protection and benefits of the national government : "paceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Well! peaceably be it then, and welcome. So says everybody, in public and private life; and what is there to be afraid of in that ? But they threaten to co-erce the Union to dissolve itself, by resigning its control of the fereign relations and commerce of the country-a lawful position, acknowledge I and supported by all nations and the public law of the world, defended by ample armaments and resources, and contested only by a revolted section with little money, no credit, and not even the beginning or the materials of a naval force

Strange to say, the absurd threat above stated, hardly so formidable in itself as to alarm an old woman, has been made, by treason and imbecility combined in high places, the serious peril of our national existence, power and prosperity. Industry and enterprise wait with folded arms to see whether this apparent abdication of powe. is to be so far prolonged by the present Administration that authority cannot be effectively resumed by its successors without a bloody and devastating war. That is the only question. Shall revolution and disruption succeed, in default of any opponent? Shall an unwilling world be constrained to recognize a power hostile and divisive to the American Union, in conequence of the inability of the Union itself to

Much has already been lost, and the position of the Union as a government de facto has been seriously compromised in the eyes of the world, upon whose support we must rely to make the perception of national authority a civil and blood less instead of a military proceeding. But enetigh remains yet to secure this peaceful triumph, if the government is not to be demoralized and sunk in contempt by the surrender of its remaining military positions and property. It may be that Fort Sumter is already secure against any possible attack of the traitors. The President ought to know. But if he knows this, the fact can be made manifest to the public, not only without danger, but with great moral advantage. A demonstration of the fact, if fact it be, is indispensable to give the world assurance of the integrity of the Administration. The prevailing current of assertion, evidence and belief, is to the effect that to leave the post in its present condition, is to deliver it up to the enemy, through an infamous surrender or a horrible massacre of brave men-Major Anderson to take kis choice! There is no doubt whatever that the fort as it stands, with hardly men enough to work a dozen of its guns, can taken by assault. There is as little reason to doubt that it will be taken, if left defenceless.

We are sensible that danger of civil war lies on both courses-re-inforcement or surrender. We can imagine the President's anxiety to evad a collision in the port of Charleston which would fire the Southern states with the hot spirit of martial fury, at the moment when the contest between patriotism and treasen is close in Mary-Sand, Virginia and North Carolina, and Georgia and Louisiana are trembling in the balance be tween arbitrary and instant secession or a reference of the question to the people. If it can be staved off, let us know it, and the country will be thankful and content. Let Major ANDERSON tell his story openly, in published dispatches, if they will bear the light so well. But if the weakness of the fort and garrison invites inevitable and irresistible attack, as there is too much reason to believe, how idiotic, to provide thus for a disastrous and disgraceful result, instead of one which would vindicate the right of the government, and seasonably convince traitors of the terrible business before them !

No Time for Party Mancuvers.

It is saddening and sickening, to see the present danger of all that is precious to us on earth, heartlessly used as a basis for party strife and advantage, in the northern states. The politician who rallies his party, as a party, in a time like this, to reopen the contest of last November, here in the loyal states, under pretence of saving the Union, deserves to be treated as a traitor, and that of the basest as well as the most dangerous kind. Every man who is not ready to sink party, and unite with others under the glorious name of American citizens only, in doing what is Engurr and sustaining the laws, may be expected to co-operate with the enemies of his country and play the infamous part of a tory or a cow-boy, as soon as opportunity and temptation shall serve. An anonymous call for a "Democratic" Convention at Albany-no wonder the names skulk out of view-has reached ms, and we deem it, like the uitra Republican resistance to reasonable compremise, worthy only of indignant reprobation in the present cir-

It will be seen that a new movement has been commenced in the city in favor of the Border. State compromise, so-called. We have already trarmly commended these measures, and intend ill to urge their adoption, even in the face of

A PROCEEDING of interest in the Legislature yesterday, was the introduction of a bill for the punishment of persons selling arms or loaning money to traitors, and of a resolution of inquiry as to the mannfacturing of cannon for them in

Albany on the 21st inst., has been called to give ex pression to the views of the party in this state or the present crisis in national affairs THE power of the Union party in Georgia i.

A Democratic State Convention, to meet

manifest. In spite of overwhelming disadvantages, it musters nearly half the Convention See dispatch. PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT. -Our Brooklyn read.

ers are referred to Mr. RAREY's announcement (under the above head) of his first lecture and exhibiton of Horse-taming in the new Academy of

The Crisis-Facts and Rumors.

The report of Col. Czato, of the Ordnance Bureau shows a large transfer of arms during the last yea rom the arsenals of Massachusetts and New York, to the forts and arsenals in the South.

The New York Congressional Delegation will call ou the President on Monday, to present the resolu-tions of the State Legislature. John Coommans will speak for the Democrats and Mr. Eur for the Repub-

Senator HEMPHULL, of Texas, who is a mative South Carolina, is preparing an anti-secession speech. Hon. John A. Peden, of Plorida, formerly U. States Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, is in Washington, and declares that immediate secession is not the sentiment of the people of Florida, the Legislature showing its consciousness of the fact in its refusal to submit the secession ordinance to the popular vote. The whole move is the act of a set of trading politicians who, having control of the Legislature, use the secession project for their own selfish purposes. The treasury is empty and the revenues of the state inconsiderable. To avoid exciting discontent among the poorer classes, whom they wish to use, the secesleaders propose, instead of a direct personal tax. to levy a tax on negroes and other property. This

will be ruinous to the property holders. Gen. Scorr has been informed, that two thousand young men of Baltimore, are organized and ready to to to Washington on the shortest notice, to assist in

ed to the secession scheme, and it is said, they do not hesitate to say that their government will give to countenance to any attempt of the secessionists to stablish seperate diplomatic and commercial rela-

Committee that Messrs, Ressrit, Major & Waddrid received their pay for transportation as the service was performed, and there was not a dollar due them outhorizing the acceptances which Mr. Prove issued. It is given out that the House Committee on the Precident's Special Message relative to secession will report that the Executive has abundant power o enforce the laws and uphold the Constitution, but they will recommend legislation to increase the means at his disposal for the maintenance of the Government.

A number of secession clerks in the departments have been dismissed.

Volunteers for the Union.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 18th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Sum: —DEAR SIR—I wish o inform you that there are 109 volunteers, besides myself—I was sergeant of the staff of the 31st Ragi-ment N. Y. State Artillery up to the year 1331—who offer their services to join or form a regiment or brigade with other of our brothers in arms of New York, under the orders of Lieut. General Scott, for the purpose of sustaining our Union. Please give notice to your numerous readers, that they have friends everywhere in what is RIGHT, who will stand side to side by them till the last drop of blood is lost a loss and yet a gain.
But, Mr. Editor, you must accept my grateful ac-

knowledgements for the course that you have pur-sued through this excitement, and believe me very Your Friend and ob't Servant, ROUT D. PRICE.

the finance committee.

A communication was received from the Navy Department relative to information on various subjects connected with the naval establishment. Referred to the committee on Naval affairs.

House bills were under consideration.

Mr. Warz, (Ohio.) presented joint resolutions, expressing an attachment to the Union by Ohio, and her readness to give support to the general government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason (Va.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize Lors Chaven to receive certain marks of distinction from the Spanish Navy. Taken up and passed.

Mr. Kennend (Md.) presented a memorial of the citizens of Washington County, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Rushe (Pa.) presented fifteen memorials from the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Rushen (Mass.) offered a resolution that the

the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Suszen (Mass.) offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate a copy of all the recent correspondence between the Department of State and any Minister of a foreign power at Washington, in reference to foreign vessels at the port of Charleston.

Mr. The Euge (N. J.) presented the petition of H. J. Woon, praying for the appointment of delegates to a national convention, to promote the general welfare of the country, to be held at Philadelphia.

Mr. Charleston (Mich.) said:—I desire to present the memorial of Robert W. Davis, collector of the port of Detroit, and thirty others, mostly democratic office-holders of that city, asking the passage of the Charlestone compromise. I move it be laid on the table.

Motion carried.

office-holders of that city, asking the passage of the Chitekines compromise. I move it be laid on the table.

Motion carried.

Mr. Grittenses (Ky.) presented the petition of the citizens of Monongalacla county. Virginia, praying for the adoption of the Chitekines compromise. Laid on the table for the Present.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Grittenden resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Grittenden resolutions were token up.

Mr. Grittenden de purpose of protecting the rights of all the people and all the states, as far as devolves upen the tederal authority, and to maintain the Union in all its purity and excellence, or falling in that to provide for a peaceable separation, be it here recommended that the several states take immediate steps by a convention or otherwise, and make propositions to the several states, each to other, or by a convention of the states, as will best conduce to the restoration of peace and harmony, on principles of justice and equity to all. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Catternerse (Ky.) did not like to look at anything that looked like separation.

MI. GRITTENDEN (Ky.) in unit to call the attention of the public more directly to this subject.

Mr. SEMNER (Mass.) called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Camenon's motion, to a research of the re

Wednesday.
The Kansas bill, the special order, was then taken

The Kansas bill, the special order, was then taken up.

Mr. Douolas (Ill.) said that we ought to admit Kansas into the Union, as two-thirds of the new states of the Union had been admitted with a less population than Kansas has now. I will do nothing to procrastinate the passage of the bill.

Mr. Sewam (N. Y.) said—I have visited Kansas, and found the condition of society and agriculture there far advanced. The people had framed a civil government, against which I did not hear one single word of objection in the whole territory.

Mr. Geren (Mo.)—The boundaries I propose for Kansas are simple and commodious. It is very extraordinary that she should apply for admission as a state at this particular time. Some time ago, her people sent in a petition here asking for means of subsistence.

Mr. Douolas —So far as the people of Kansas of Subsistence.

pespie sent in a petition here asking for means of subsistence.

Mr. Douetas—So far as the people of Kansas are concerned, there is no inconvenience or impropriety in the boundaries, but there may be in regard to the territory of Nebraska. No inconvenience is fall by the people living within the present limits of the boundaries of Kansas

Mr. Collanza (Vi.)—Kansas has now a population beyond what is required for her admission. Here is now a proposition to dismember Nebraska.

The question on Mr. Germy's amendment, changing the boundary, was lost by yeas, 23; nays, 31.

Mr. From (Ind.), pose to propose an amendment, when Mr. Bullan chied the attention of the Smate to the fact of its being 2 o'clock, the hour when the Senste in executive session agreed to go into exocutive session today.

Mr. Forms (Ct.) in the Chair, ordered the Sergent st-Arms to clear the galleries and lobbics.

Executive session. Adjourned.

House of Representatives Mr. MOORE (Ky.) rising to a personal explan-

Mir. Moorr (Ky.) rising to a personal explan-ation said, if Mr. Adrain's resolution heretofore adopted had simply endorsed the conduct of Major Antenson, he would have voted for it. But he could not receive the permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to say by so doing he would endorse every act which the President might regard as his constitutional duty, in carrying out the laws and preserving the Union.

While he was for the Union, believing he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought duty

represented the people of Kentucky, he thought duty required us to pause before we peril the whole Cuion and bring on a general conflict and intestine war. He did not believe in the right of a state to se-

war. He did not believe in the right of a state to secede.

He regarded this as the greatest heterodoxy ever
advocated by any jarty. But while he said this, all
must recognize the the right of revolution for the resistance of oppression on one side to secure freedom
on the other. He did not believe the time has arrived to resort to this means of redress, and precipitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe
the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to Bouth Carolina and other southern states.
We should he slitte and endeavor to get back by peace
what might be considered necessary to secure by
oroce. He would not have made this explanation if
it were not for the fact that he had received letters
approximation of redsayproving his course for voting

it were not for the fact that he had received letters questioning or disapproving his course for voting against Mr. Administration. He repeated that he fully endorsed Major Administration. He conduct of the Administration.

Mr. Scott (Cal.) rising to a question of privilege, said that Capt. Darling, assistant doorkeeper, had ejected from the floor a visiting gentleman, who was admitted on the Democratic side of the House, and requested him to leave on the ground that it was contrary to the rules.

Looking to the Republican side, he (Mr. Scott) saw there one who was not a member, yet he was allowed to remain. This showed a diagneting partiality and prejudice, and unless this conduct should be referred, he should move for the expulsion of Mr. Darling, as the assistant doorkeeper. He was not

orthy the place he held.
The Speaker said the doorkeeper should enforce

The Speaker said the doorkeeper should enforce the rules without partiality, and so far as the Chair was concerned, he should insist upon that. The House considered private bills. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. Persugnes (blo) is said at a former period of the day he ineffectually sought to obtain the floor, to present the petition of 10,000 citizens of Cincinnati, praying Congress to pass the Currestness compromise. He could not have a better introduction, and one more graciful to himself than this evidence of a sincere desire and determined purpose of those whe honered him with a seathere to settle the pending troubles by conciliation and a compromae of peace. They now had under consideration the Army bill. Pertment to this was another subject, viz. the bill introduced by Mr. Banonas, for the collection of revenue at Charleston habor.

duced by Mr. names, for the Consession of the eat Charleston hather. He referred to the provisions of this bill, authoring the President in his discretion to collect the reduce by establishing the Custom House on shiprevenue by establishing the Custom House on ship-board; the collector to selze and detain any vossel until the duties on the cargo are paid, and in order to execute this duty, the army and navy may be em-ployed, &c. He commented on the extraordinary and dangerous power conferred on a subordinate offi-cer of the customs, it being given without limitation and control. The bill was not intended only to ap-ply to South Carolina in the discretion of the Presi-dent. It plainly, palpably contravened the constitu-tion which provides that no preference shall be given to the port of one state over those of another. He would not debate whether there was legal or sufficient cause for accession. Certain southern states have com-mitted the act with a unannity without parallel in the history of Revolution. He said if this bill be passed, not a dollar would be collected at Charlesten. If an army could maintain

mitted the act with a unanmity without parallel in the history of Revolution. He said if this bill be passed, not a dollar would be collected at Charlesten. If an army could maintain the Union, half a million of men would spring up in a night. If money would keep it together, the soil would leap with joy to produce its golden karves. If blood, old and young men would yield it like attreams which water their soil. But an army of blood and money will not preserve the Union. Justice, reason and peace may. What force can compel a state to do what is required to be done by legislation? The whole scheme of coercion is impracticable, and contrary to the genius and spirit of the Consitution. The southern states are prepared to resist, and when armed men come together, there is war. The enforcement of the laws against the seceding states is coercion, and coercion is war. If the South say they have grievances, redress them and caim their agitation and irritation. Remember, these men who thus come to us are bone of your bone. They are your brethren and follow-citizens. You may grant what they desire, without losing your character and self-respect. He begged them, in God's name, to do it. Give peace instead of discord, maintain the government and preserve this great confederated empire. His voice today was for conciliation and compromise, and in this he echoed the voice of those whom he represents. If you will not grant this, is God's name let the disaffected states depart in peace. If she southern states cannot be concelliated, if we cannot grant them what they desire, if they must leave the paternal mantion, he would signalize their departure with acts of kindness. If, in the viciositude of national existence, it should prove necessary for us to again come tegether, there should be no pride to be humbled, and he would welcome them back to the place they should occupy.

they should occupy-Mr. Shrrman (Ohio) said that his colleague, instead of Mr. Shrrman (Ohio) said that his colleague, instead of THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE N. Y. SUN.

Political Intelligence.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—Second Section.

Scante.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Two communications were received from the War Department. One was referred to the military cemmittee, and the other to the finance communication was received from the Nary De.

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Mr. Surman (Ohio) said that his colleague, instead of casting reproach on Republicans and of conselling them to forberance should have addressed himself to the care to the existing excitement than have the Republicans. His colleague was entirely mistaken. He did not believe any administration would defend such a course, but we, as a country, have risen from three to thirty-one millions, and it is our duty to maintain and defead the government. If the government attempt to oppress a state, and march an army to subdue it, he himself would meet the army and assist in repelling it.

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Mr. Surman (Ohio) said that his colleague, instead of casting reproach on Republicans and conselling them to forberance should have addressed himself to the army to forberance should have addressed himself to the existing excitement than have the Republicans. His colleague such the Army to the Army to be used to exerce a state. In this his colleague and the number objection to the Army to be used to excite a round him, who have contributed more to the existing excitement than have the Republicans. His colleague objection to the Army to be used to excite the first the army to be used to excite a round him, who have contributed more to the Army to be used to excite the state. In this his colleague about the Army to be used to excite a round him, who have contributed

M. PENDISTON, interrupting, said that he had made no special comment on the army bill, presuming it contained the usual appropriation.

Mr. Burraan, resuming, asked where was the fault in this controversy, and who have been in the wrong? Has the Government trespassed on the rights of a single individual? Does any citizen of South Carolinafsaid that the Government has done wrong? The South and the North have both controlled the army and navy, and now the Republicans are about to assume the reins of government, and they will not trespass on any rights. What has been done? South Carolina has closed her ports, preventing the collection of duties on imports. She has taken the money of the United States, and she has applied it to her own use; she has seized the arms, and fortifications, preventing the cohector of duties of the United States, and she has applied it to her own use; she has seized the arms and fortifications, and turned them against the United States; she has seized a revenue cutter, and also a citizen of the United States, and imprisoned him for his devotion to the government; she arrests citizens of the different states, rightfully and peacefully attending to their business, treating them with indignity, and then expelling them? Referring to the events in Charleston harbor he said the firing at vessels carrying the national flag was an act of war commenced by South Carolina, up to this moment we have done nothing. This government was more forbearing and patient than any other ever instituted, violence was breaking out in other parts of the South. Georgia had seized Fort Pulaski in pursuance of a telegraphic dispatch sent thither by a member of congress from that state; more recently the Penascela navy yard has been seized by the command of the Governor of Florida. He mentioned other case of seizure, and said—Suppose Great Britain. France, and all the powers of the world combined, had arrested a capatin in our navy, would not every one of us have demanded men and noney to repet the assault at all hazards? He was also informed that cannon had been planted on the banks of the Mississippi river at Yicksburgh, and vrasels compelled to stop there and give an account of themselves. He did not know but what they would be called on to pay tribute to Mississippi. He agreed with a colleague, that the Mississippi river must go to the ocean free and uncontrolled.

Mr. Bancu (N. Y.) inquired whence Summan selatored his informatical that cannon had been planted by informatical the same planted by the parts of the second free and uncontrolled.

trolled.

Mr. Brancu (N. Y.) inquired whence Surman sb-tained his information that cannon had been planted on the Mississippi.

Mr. Sheman replied that he saw it in newspapers. He knew from private sources that citizens of Ohio, engaged in lawful commerce were detained in Lou-isana. They could prove they did not vote for Lix-coln.

isana. They could prove they did not voice for Lixcolns.

Mr. Brancu begged to say that there were many
things in the newspapers that were not true. Mississippi genticmen were not here, but gentlemen
around him say the report is without foundation.

Mr. Sheiman hoped it was.

Mr. Crawford, (Ga.) presumed the whole statement
arose out of the fact that some apprehension was felt
along the Mississippi and in Louisiana, that General
Scorr was preparing to send a large force to the river
for the purpose of the invasion of the southern states.
He did not entertain a doubt that cannon had been
planted, but he did not know whether it was for pro-

pleanted, but he did not know whether it was for pro-lection or defense. He would have done the same tection or defense. He would have done the same thing.

Mr. SHERMAN replied he was not certain that our flag had been fired into. The question was not, shall we coerce a state, but shall we defend the property of the United States against all its enemies at home and abroad, wherever our flag floats. His idea was not that South Carolina is coerced, but she is coercing the border states.

Mr. CLEMENS (Va.) said the course of South Carolina towards Virgians was that the latter must be dispensed with, because she is true to the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN resuming, said freedom will die with

lina towards Virgiana was that the latter must be dispensed with, because she is true to the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. Simman resuming, said freedom will die with the fail of this Republic, and there would arise a military despotism North and South, and the country will be worse than Mexico, because our people are braver and stronger. He carnestly appealed to the border slave states to arrest the progress of existing wrongs. Let us see whether there is no hope for peace and conciliation. If we cannot agree let us fight.

If we agree, let us do it like men, and not hurry on to destruction. If we do not reconcile the differences, he saw nothing before us but civil war, at which all men shuddered. Should we allow Fort Sumter to be surrendered at discretion? He said never. To-morrow if he could, he would give South Carolina license to leave the confederacy. Yet, where the flag floats, it is our bounden duty as a government to protect it against all enemies at all hazards, and for this purpose the army should be employed. He proceeded to show what can be done for conciliation and peace. He did not believe some of the southern states would listen to conciliation. They are bent on diamion. In the course of his remarks, he said when the Missouri Compromise was repealed the Rapublicans then declared that slavery would never derive any benefit from that repeal. The position then taken they now occupy. He maintained that the Chicago pisatorm did not propose to infringe any southern rights.

Give Mr. Lincolar's administration a fair sirial and it will be found just toward all sections. He proposed a modification of the fugitive slave law, which was now unjust and harsh. After further remarks he said, the territorial is the only real question of disturbance. Slavery counct by any rule or law extend North of 36 deg. 30m. The coatest between freedom and alavery was fought in Kannas two years ago. Admit Kannas and Now Mexico as states. He gave reasons why he could not vote for Mr. Currysnor's compromise. In exclusion he

Mr. Chawrono (Ga.) received permission to make a few remarks explansiory and in vindication of the course of South Carolina—which he maintained acted in good faith. She could have taken the form, and had not, like the President, violated her plighted fitth. Believing, as they did, that it was the pur-pose of the Government to commence hostile measures against the South, the Governer of Georgia ordered the seizure of the forts at the mouth of the Savannsh river an users measure. If Georgia does not second river as a peace measure. If Georgia does not second she will return them. The South asks to resume her sovereignty and part in peace. We will—the added—die in d fence of our rights, which we claim we ought

die in defence of our rights, which we claim we ought to enjoy.

Mr. Hill. (Ga.) noticing the remarks of Mr. Smeman, expressed the belief that the Bouth is representable with reason, and carnestly appealed for conciliation. Let the people have time to speak. He would await the result with confidence, and hoped if Georgia resolved to secede, it would do so prospectively, in order to give time to save the great structure of government. He wished it berne in mind that he belonged not to a class of men who would dismember the confederacy. He would as soon take a glass vessel and crush it to pieces to make it a better one, as to attempt to make a better government by crushing the present into atoms. If Georgia shall proceed to the extremity of secession, he would ask her for her own sake to have the maniness, after the act is done, to refuse a reconstruction of the government, and to stand out as an island alone. There would be dignity if not safety in such a step. Mr. HARDEMAN (Ga.) would take the Union Con-

Mr. Hardeman (Ga.) would take the funon conditational party platform as it is
After further proceedings, Mr. Bunnerr (Ky.) offerden amendment that no forces authorized is the bill
hall be used to subject any seceding states. He
sented the country to understand whether it was inended to make war on them or not?

Mr. Byrnern's of the could be no war uneast the aggression comes from the seceding states.

Mr. Burnern's amendment was rejected.

The Committee risk

The Committee rose.

The Army bill was passed, and the House ad

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE-Senate.

BILLA INTRODUCED.

Albany, Jan. 18.—By Mr. Piero—To provide tree and equipments for the militia of the state. By Mr. Sunona—Submitting certain propositions amenaing the constitution of the United States to

By request of Mr. Spinola it was laid on the table. The bill provides for a special election for the purpose of taking a vote upon certain propositions, for amending the constitution of the United States known as the Chiptenberg amendments.

Mr. Spinola introduced a bill for the more perfect organization of the military forces of the state. It provides that the Governor of the state shall be subject to the laws of the United States; divides the military into as many divisions, brigades, regiments and companies as in his opinion the good of the service may require.

Mr. Figor's bill provides for a special appropriation of \$500,000 for procuring arms and equipments for the militar of the state, the money to be expended under direction of the Governor. The bill for reorganizing the finance department of the New York city government, came up for its third reading.

of the New York city government, came up for is third reading.

After a long debate on motion of Mr. Ramarr the bill was recommitted to the committee of the whole and made the special order for Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

Amembly.

In the Assembly the committee on federal relation through their chairman Mr. Ronnson, reported this morning.

In presenting the report Mr. Ronnson stated is was signed by all the members of the committee as In presenting the report Mr. Romson stated was signed by all the members of the committee e cept Mr. Pirace and Mr. Birneall. Mr. Ellingwood is Richmond county, was absent when the report was gired, but he agreed to its propositions. All the signing the report, however, did not desire to con-

signed, but he agreed to its propositions. All those signing the report, however, did not desire to commit themselves to every proposition of the report. The report sets forth the evils at present agitating the country; declares that it is useless to inquire who is responsible for the existing troubles; declares that New York, while firmly standing in support of the Union and the laws, both by moral and insterial aid, will recognize the importance of doing all in its power to conclinate the dissatisfied states. The following resolutions are offered:

*Resolved**, That if the Senate concur, that the State of New York has witnessed with deep regret and earnest reprobation the attempt of some slaveholding states to overthrow the national institution and laws and to dissolve the Union, which has conferred institution in the federal government, and that she will put forth all her power and resources to maintain the government and aid in the enforcement of the laws.

*Resolved**, That if the Senate concur, that the state of New York sincercy desires to avoid civil war by every means consistent with honor,, and to meet her sister states in a conciliatory spirit to consider all differences of opinion so as to amicably remove all just causes of complaint, and by mutual concessions to restore peace and harmony to the Union.

Then follow the resolutions originally introduced by Mr. Romesos for the admission of all territory after Kansas shall have come into the Union, as two states, with such Constitutions, Republican in form, as the inhabitants shall adopt, with the following in addition to those resolutions:

*Roserving the right of submission with proper re-

as the inhabitants shall adopt, with the following in addition to those resolutions:

Reserving the right of submission with proper restrictions or to divide the territory after the manner of the Misseuri Compromise, provided that our said Benators and Representatives shall have assurances satisfactory that such disposition of the territories will be generally assented to, and restore peace and harmony to the nation.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. KERNAN, of Utics, explained that while he approved of much of this report, and willingly accepted the preposed compromise if acceptable to the South, yet he desired to say that he disapproved and condemned the war spirit prevalent at the North.

North.

Mr. WATERINER offered the following:

Whereas., It is currently reported that an agent from South Carolina is now in the city of Troy, in this state, negotiating for cannon for said State of th Carolina, now in a

this state, negotiating for cannon for said State of South Carolina, now in a state of rebellion against the Government of the United States, and that certain citizens of said city of Troy are engaged in the manufacture of said cannon to be used against the Government of the United States. Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Defences be requested to ascertain the facts in relation to said report, and to communicate them to the House.

Mr. Cozass moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, by 22 to 79.

Mr. KERNAN desired to debate the question and the resolution was laid over, the Speaker deciding against a point of order raised by Mr. Berneior, that it was a privileged question.

Mr. FULLERTON, by consent, offered a preamble and resolutions for the gradual compensated emancipation of the slaves in the border states within forty years, and the colonization of black in Liberta. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. PIERES introduced a bill, providing that any person who shall sell any stores or munitions of war, arms, ammunition, dec., to any state, corporation, government or body that shall have seeded from and shall be in rebellion against the United States, or any person who shall one or advance any money to such states or their agents, or who shall enist or their agents, or who shall enist or their agents, or who shall enist or their agents, from two to ten years. Referred to the Committee on Public Defences.

Mr. Watzunery introduced a bill to empower the Bards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide for paying witnesses in criminal cases the same fees as in civil cases.

Mr. Krana introduced a bill to authorize religious.

Mr. Krana introduced a bill to authorize religious.

actilitating the formation of agricultural societies.

Mr. Kranan introduced a bill to authorize religious
and charitable societies to lease, sell and convey real

centate.

Mr. Myrus introduced a bill amendatory of the act for the payment of interest on canal drafts.

Mr. Ascetanus introduced a bill to change the name of the Marine Court of New York to the City Court.

Mr. Parsons introduced a bill to incorporate the Spring street railroad in New York.

Mr. Winderen moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Carried.
Mr. Dancy introduced a resolution, calling on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a report as to fines, forfeited pay, &c.
Mr. Shaw moved to lay it on the table. Carried.
Mr. Fullerron moved to make the report of the Committee on Federal Belations the special order for Wodnesday. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

Missouri Legislature, &c.

St. Louis, Jan. 18 .- In the House yesterday Mr. STEVENSON's substitute for the Convention bill sking Congress to call a national convention was lost, 104 to 12.

Mr. LACET's amendment to the original bill, sub mitting the action of the convention to the people, was then adopted, and the bill passed, 105 to 17, all the Republican delegation from St. Louis, except one voting in the negative.

The reported seizure of a large quantity of powder by the authorities of Louisiana, at New Orleans, belonging to a St. Louis merchant, is untrue. The powder has not yet reached that port. It is under-stood that the Governor of Louisiana has proposed the purchase of the powder on its arrival at New Or-

Richmond, Jan. 18 .- The Senate debated the esolutions which passed the House yesterday, con-

emplating a National Convention. Amendments were proposed for the more certain protection of the South ut no action was taken. The House passed a bill appropriating \$1.000.000 for the defence of the state, and a bill authorizing the ssue of treasury notes to that amount, bearing six per cent, interest.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- Papers in the South and hereabout publish the statement that Commodore SHUBBECK of the Navy recently died at Pendle ton, South Carolina, but Mr. Suverson is in Wash ington to-day and well, attending to business, The naval officers at Pensacola Navy Yard have been for-maily detached, and are now waiting for orders. The Senate in Executive Session today were near-

retary of War, and it was confirmed by 38 against 13, after an exciting debate in which the secessionists ardently participated.

The bill introduced by Mr. McKean of New Yorklast Monday, is to repeal the law, making Charleston Georgetown and Beaufort in South Caroline, ports of entry. Even in time of peace it costs much more to collect the revenue at those ports than it amounts to Mr. McKnan's desire is to stop the foreign trade

nd send a sufficient naval force there to blockade this

Union Demonstration at Boston Boston, Jan. 18.—Preliminary steps have bee aken for a great union demonstration in Boston,

part. A committee has been appointed to obtain natures in every ward of the city, to take the form of s petition to Congress.

The North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh, Jan. 17.—The aspect of the debate on the federal relations has not varied today. No vote was taken except on one unimportant amendment in the Senate. The times perhaps are a little more squally. Messrs. Curtan and Mozmizan speke in the Senate for a general convention. Many strong speeches for secession were made. The House is holding night sessions.

Raleigh Jan. 18 .- There is not so much oppoition to the Convention as to particular details relat ng to state matters.

The Convention will be called. There is some disappointment at the northern op. position to Mr. CEITTENDEN'S propositions, and this reakens the Union sentiment daily.

Georgia. Milledgeville, Jan. 18 .- The convention was in

At 4 P. M., it adopted resolutions, first—declaring the right and duty of Georgia to secede; and second, appointing a committee of seventeen to report an ordinance of secession, by a vote of yeas 165, nays 130. H. V. Jourson introduced resolutions, as a substi-tute for those adopted, looking to co-operation, inviting a convention of the South at Atlanta, in Pel-

Mr. Jonnson's resolution was lost.

Mr. STRIBERS, during the debate, said, if Georgia determines to secede, the sooner she does so the better. Cannon are firing, the flag of independence is way

are music and other demonstrations. Florida. Tallahassee, Jan. 12 .- The Governor has ap-

ng from the Capitol, skyrockets are flying, and there

pointed, and the Convention has confirmed General JACKSON MOSTON, Col. J. PATTEN ANDERSON, and JAMES POWERS, delegates to the Southern Congress which is to meet in Montgomery.

Letter of Hon. Wm. Duer. Oswego, Jan. 18 .- A letter on the national risis, from the Hon. WM. Durn, is published in the ewego papers. He declares the laws must be mforced and treason put down. There should be united North, and no concession to unjust demands involving a change in the usual legislation of the country. The secession of the North must be guarded against, for New England is worth more to the Federal Union than South Carolins or Georgia. He recommends:-Frst, the enforcement of the laws; second, justice to the South and the removal of every reasonable cause of complaint; third, the refusal of extreme demands inrelying a radical change in the character of our govrument, and opposed to the strong and general sentiment of the North; fourth, permission to the

exacted until this object is accomplished. General Telegraph News.

their deliberate wish, by means of an amendment to

the Constitution, obedience to the laws being strictly

Burning of the Ship Globus at Sen-Crew

Passengers all Saved, except One.

Norfolk, Jan. 18.—The ship Morning Star, Captain Campun., of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool with salt and iron, bound to City Point, has arrived in Hampton Roads, with 149 passengers and crew of the ship Globus, Captain BLANGER, bound to New York, burned at sea on the afternoon of the 12th inst. All on board were saved except one, who jumped into the sea.

The Globus was enveloped in flames in half an hour from the time she took fire, and there was scarcely time to save the passengers. Her general cargo, and the baggage and clothing were lost. There was a heavy see running.

Capt. BLANCKE was the last to leave the burning ship. Owing to the heroic exertions and gallant con duct of the two captains and crew, all were saved. The captain of the Morning Star, his wife, daughter and crew, paid every possible attention to the desti-tute passengers, among whom were sixty females and a number of children. The Morning Star was short of provisions, but was supplied by the British brig Boomerang, Capt. Young, of Newcastle, bound to New York, herself short of provisions. Every attention has been paid to the passengers here by Col. MYERS, the British Consul. They will be sent to New York by the first steamer.

Opinions of the Press.

gence" from the South, the city journals con the crisis and the prospects of peace. The World replies to those "moderate and loyal journals of the South that are aggrieved because of the backwardness of the North in moving towards conciliation. It says that the northern people have no resentments to gratify, and desire none but friendly relations with the southern states; that they are willing to make many allowances for the mistakes of the South because they are owing in a large measure to the false representations of unscrupulous partizans and also have made mistakes of their own. But the northern people are willing to correct every error, and would not be loth, if need be, to relax something of their full rights. Exaction is not their spirit, but the South has raised an issue upon which they feel it morally impossible to yield a hair's breadth. It is not now a question of concession or compromise, but

not now a question of concession or compromise, but whether the government itself shall or shall not live.

The government is threatened; its authority is defied; the most desperate expedients have been resorted to for its destruction. This is treason. And it is because the North considers it treason that its attitude is so determined. Our people are in no mood to make terms with traitors.

Now that a revoit against a Presidential election for the first time shows itself, they intend to treat it so that it shall be also for the last time. To make terms with it, to buy it off with a price, would simply be to encourage it to raise its head again on every similar occasion hereafter. Every Presidential election would reopen the risk of civil war. All security would be at an end. Every business interest would be tortured with the uncertainties of the election, and the yet more dread uncertainties that would follow it. The Constitution would no longer be the protecting safeguard of the land. Force would ever be ready to dispute the supremacy with law, and the ultimate consequence would be either a despottem or an anarchy. The northern people are determined to but this course of things at the outset. They will permit no such precedent to get a footing for future imitation. They mean to meet it now, and to put it down once and forever. They intend that the Constitution shall be vindicated, the laws enforced, the Union preserved; and are prepared to stake their all, if need be, in this infinitely most sacred of all earthly causes.

The World condemns the bill which has passed the State Senate, making jurors in criminal cases judges of the laws as wells givers in criminal cases judges of the laws as wells givers in criminal cases judges of the laws as wells givers in criminal cases judges of the laws as wells givers in criminal cases judges of the laws as wells givers in criminal cases judges of the laws as wells as a second case and case and and case and cas

tate Senate, making jurors in criminal cases judge of the law as well as of the fact, because it revolu donizes our criminal jurisprudence, and we have had radical changes enough in our laws to make men pause before the usage of the civilzed world is rever sed in a matter of such moment as the proper trial

The Times says that though we may do nothing to restrain secession, and while the federal governme should not provoke hostilities, yet it has a clear du ty to perform. It must protect the public property nd enforce the restoration of that wantenly and trai

and enforce the restoration of that wantenly and traitorously seized. It says:

With regard to the sourcender of the forts and property, there is yet no party with whom the Government can treat, if it chose. It must be a party that
respect the rights of property. No such party has
yet appeared in the South. Till it does, we must
protect it from lawless mobs. If they may with imdunity seize a fort or magisine belonging to Government, they may seize any marchant vessel entering
their ports, and every steamer navigating the Mississippi. It never costs too much to vindicate order
and law, the rights of property, personal safety, and
the eternal difference between honesty and theft.

In view of two or three instances of transforces.

conduct, and the suspicion that other instances may occur, the Tribune says it is urged by loyal officers in the army and navy, who mean to defend the Unio at all hazards, to impress upon the authorities at Washington, in the strongest terms, the expediency of requiring an immediate renewal of the oaths from all officers in either service. Gen. Scorr required this of all who followed him to South Carolina, at the time of nullification, with a most happy effect.

The Journal of Commorce deliberately attempts

influence southern passion to still greater extremes by denouncing the incoming administration before-hand as hostile to the South. It tries to destroy the effect of Mr. Szward's recent mild, conciliatory, and in many respects, generous speech, by quoting the unauthorized and foolish comments of Gen. Wiss ly four hours on the nomination of Mr. Hour, as Sec in the Courier and Enquirer, as a true interpretation of the sentiments and purposes of the new govern ment. Substituting what Gen. When says, for what Mr. Sawann said, it despairingly declares that This Union, with all its blessings and benefits—
with all its past achievements and anticipations of
risture glory—is to be sacrificed to partism ambition and sectional ideas, unless saved by measures
of peace and conciliation before the party which
triumphed at the last election enters upon the administration of the government,

Who commenced the sacrifice of the Union? The southern sectionalists, whom the Journal abets, and who first developed their treasonable conspiracy when they seceded from the Democratic Convention, at Charleston,

The Albany Evening Journal says :

The Albany Evening Journal says:

No terms can be made with traitors. If they were alone involved—if the question was simply whether the rebellious states should be whipped back into submission—the path of duty would be as plain as sun light. But other interests are involved—true men in other states appeal for forbearance. And the most humilisting phase of this whole controvery is, that the traitors complacently assume that fear of them in duces hesitation and projects of compromise. Yet good may flow from what the whole country feels to be an inexcursable weakness. At all events, the civil ized world will deem pecutstence in rebellion after such unparallelled forbearance, deserving the most condiging punishment.

The Commercial Albantics—and

The Commercial Advertiser says : The Commercial Advertiser says:

It is indeed becoming a grave question whether all talk of compromise ought not to be supended until the rebellious states return to their allegiance, or it is seen whether we have a government which, by arresting and punishing rebellion, is capable of preserving the Union intact after a compromise has been agreed to. There are many conservative men, whom both interest and friendship bind to the South, who begin to think that order and allegiance must be restored before concession or compromise can be of any avail.

any avail. IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA Parliament on Tues day, they were debating the prepriety of levying a tax upon dogs in that state as a source of revenue. Mr. Allen and Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of it, but Mr. Hore thought the bill would not produce a large amount of money in the first place, and in the next it was interfering with the rights of the dog-owners. They will eat dogs before long in Carolina.

CITY NEWS.

THE STEAMER MARION-HER RETURN TO New York .- The steamer Marion, of Sporrond & Theston's Charleston line, it will be remembered was seized at Charleston by the state authorities, to se used as a war steamer, and afterwards returne to her owners. The vessel remained in the hands of the South Carolinians about 24 hours. During this ime some dozen workmen were put on board to fit the vessel for her new mission. A Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, whose name is unknown, superintended the work. The intention was to remove the upper portions of the vessel, with the exception of that wheelhouses. With this view the workmen sawed half way through the hurricane deck on the starboard side, just at aft the pilot house, and on the opof introducing a saw to complete the severance of the deck, Meantime, in order to plank over the forward batch to make a flush deck, workmen stripped off the iron and brass coverings which protected the

combings. The work of removing the partitions of the state rooms on the upper deck, on the starboard side, had also progressed to a considerable extent, when word came from the authorities to suspend operations. Two hours now elapsed, during which nothing further was done. At the expiration of this time word came from Gov. Pickens that the steamer had been restored to her owners, and the same workmen who had made the alterations set to work to repair the damage. This appears to have been done in entire good faith, and in a workmanlike manner. A new carlin was introduced under the same portion of the deck forward, to support it. The partitions of the staterooms were carefully replaced, a portion being made entirely new. The brass and iron works or the forward batch were also replaced; and, so far as ppearances go, the Marion seems to be as good as before she fell into the hands of the Philistines.

She was at once freighted with a light cargo, consisting of between 300 and 400 tierces of rice and a quantity of compressed cotton. She continued in ort a few days longer before sailing. Captain Ap-KINS, formerly a Charleston pilot, was placed in command, The new Captain at once discharged the chief-engineer and one or two others of the former ing last, avoiding the main channel in which four ships have been sunk, and taking the Beach channe _s shallow channel, suited only to vessels of the lightest draught. Her passage to New York was undistinguished by any marked incident. She reached her dock at pier 4, North River, yesterday norning, and at the time our reporter

a little after noon, her entire cargo was discharged. In addition to her cargo, she had on board, as passengers, four laborers (Irish) from Fort Sumter, 25 free colored persons, with about fifty steerage passengers besides. The names of the Fort Sumter laerers are John Killaire, Jeremiah Murphy, John M. Marm, and --- Dugame. The above named labor-ers, with four others (discharged) left Fort Sumter ex the 11th of this month, and went to Charleston. Kil laire left yesterday afternoon, by the steamer Empire State, for Fall River. The rest continue in this city. As to the condition of the garrison in For-, our Irish informant states that the men th 75, besides 25 laborers. They have plenty of provis ons, with a scarcity only of fresh provisions and market truck. They report the fort in excellent con-dition, and well manned. One of them remarked that when Major Andreson evacuated Fort Moultrie, he took with him provisions enough to last one hundred men for four months. The chief necessity of the garrison in regard to which apprehension seems to

be felt is fuel, resort being necessary to masses of old woodwork in the fort to supply this want. Of the 23 free negroes on board the Marion, their omfortable circumstances may be inferred from the fact that they had taken cabin passage for the trip. They consisted of some five families, and their intended destination is said to be Hayti. They state that they had been informed, unless they left the state very soon, they would be sold into slavery. They further state that a very strong and general d sire exists on the part of the free colored people of Charleston to leave the state, and all who have the means would do so immediately. They are watched nd suspected, and regarded as a dangerous elemen in the state. There is no work for them, and if they apply for labor or assistance in any form, they are ned away.

As the Marian was about to leave the wharf, th list of colored passengers was closely scrutinized by the authorities and people on shore. It was soon discovered that a Mr. GRADDECK, a free colored man, and one of the most experienced pilots of Charleston har-bor, was on board, and the report at once spread that he had taken his departure north, for the purpose of explaining the mysteries of the harbor to the Federa Government. This rumor being widely circulated the colored pilot was immediately ordered ashore where a large crowd was collected, congratulating each other on the fortunate discovery. The colored pilot exhibited much chagrin at this unexpected ar rest. He had his mother, an Indian woman, wit him on board, with the rest of his family. When the Star of the West reached Charlest

one of the returned Irish laborers states that Majo Andenson did not know the character of the vessel out hearing the report of the cannon from Morri Island, ordered all the guns to be manned. He seem d undecided, not knowing the cause of the cann ade. At this moment one of the Lieutenants, the stationed on the western position of the fort, impaties for action, asked leave to open fire on the gunner or Morris Is'and, but Maj. ANDERSON replied, "No, no have patience; have patience." The troops in the fort are said to have been prepared for any emergen cy. The excitement among them was intense, and only subsided when the Star of the West returned seaward. Major Andreson did not then count of the laborers in the fort to take part in the defence. As to the cendition of affairs in Charleston when the Marton left, everything in the form of business is said to be completely prostrate. The whole city, and indeed every village in the state, is under arms, and restaurants, hotels and grog shops are continually thronged with flerce debators on the state of country.

To BE CARED FOR .- The woman, BLAKE who, with her two children, was turned out of her home in Elm street on Weduesday night, by a heartess landlord, is to be cared for by the Department Public Charity. Superintendant KELLOOK has the ase in hand, and with his usual promptness, will give it just attention. The woman's husband, teady man, has been missing for over a week.

THE gentlemen comprising the M. T. Brennan Coterie fix their annual complimentary seires of Monday evening next at Irving Hall.

ACCIDENT TO THE THOMAS HUNT .- As the teamer Thomas Hunt, running to Port Richmond, was making her last trip from New York, last even. ing, she got into the ice near Bobin's Reef, and broke her crank. She was unable to proceed any further, but was towed to Quarantine Dock by the steam Southfield. The steamer Flore will take her passe gers to Port Richmond.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.-At a meeting of the Commissioners yesterday, Captain Owner, of the 5th, and Sergeant WEED, of the 14th, were dismissed, and Sergeant J. Purvy, of the 14th, was pro noted to a captaincy, and detailed to the 5th.

COURT MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.-As adjourned session of the court martial in the case of Col. Concoran, was held restorday afternoon, at the city arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets. Brancand O'Gorman, counsel for the defence, desiring to facilitate the business, wished to know the line of proof which the Judge Advocate intended to pursue, promising to admit, at least a portion, of what was claimed by the prosecution. The portion admitted, after some consultation, was that Col. Conconan promulgated no order to his regiment for a parade on the ecasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales. Gen. Hall and other witnesses were called by the prosecution, to prove custom as an authority for the cower of the Major-General to order more division parades than are required by law. None of the wit parades than are required by law. None of the whan nesses were, however, present, and Mr. O.Goman gave notice that he would, when this evidence, was offered, take exception to it, on the ground that the decision of the Court on the plea in bar of the de-fendant has already settled the claim of custom. therefore, excluding all testimony on this point during the remainder of the trial.

The Court then adjourned to Monday, the Stat inst., at half-past four o'clock, P. M.

CONCILIATION.-A meeting was held yesterpursuant to a call signed by PELETIAH PERIT, A. A. LOW, H. A. SMYTHE, ROYAL PHELPS, EDWIN HOTE, JAMES HARPER, SIMBON BALDWIN, WM. A. BOOTH, and F. S. LATHROP, favoring the plan of settlement recommended by the members of Congress from the

A memorial, urging upon Congress the adoption of that plan, was adopted, and the following gentle of that pian, was adopted, and the bilowing genic men were appointed a committee to canvass the cit, and as far as practicable the state for signatures. Bre-gen Baldwin, Nathaniel Sands, Jacob Anthony, J. L. P. S. Laturop, John R. Vocens, D. Henry Haiser, I. THEODOSIUS BARTON, HUGH AUMINGLOSS, and SAM-

EDITOR NEW YORK SUN:—Sir: In your issued of the 16th inst., an article hended "A Man Shot by a "

Policeman," misrepresents the case. On Monday night, near twelve o'clock, Mr. Gaores TAYLOR, of 226 Sullivan street, was returning home, and when near his house he met Detective Wilson and when near his house he met Detective Wilson who fired a shot. Taylon did not suppose the shot was fired at him, and was not awar of having been shot for half an hour after the occurrence, until the Police arrived at his house, and informed him he was shot. On examination they discovered he was dangerously wounded in the right breast. Taylon did not fall as represented, nor did Wilson speak to Taylon before or after he fired. The Police remained at Taylon before or after he fired. The Police remained at Taylon con his friends arely or by shown he was shot. Wilson did not go into the house. Taylon was removed to the City Hospital, where he remains in a damagnous state. No inquiry has yet been made. Wilson remains on duty, and though Taylon and richeds are most desirous to avoid it. What makes the matter more strange, Wilson live in the next house to Taylon, and has resided there for the rest five way. Taylon has lived in the least forms of the control of the lived in the next house to Taylon, and has resided there for the rest five way. Taylon has lived in the least five ways. Taylon has lived in the dense for the rest five ways. Taylon has lived in the least forms of the first five ways. Taylon has lived in the least five ways.

What makes the natter more strange, What have in the next house to TAYLOR, and has resided there for the past five years. TAYLOR has lived in his present residence and adjoining houses for the last twelve years. Can it be supposed possible a detective officer could live five years beside TAYLOR and not know him? In justice to all, let the matter be laveligated.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Jau. 18th. 1861.

Jau. 18th, 1861.

For City News, see Third Page.

READERS OF THIS PAPER

who unfortunately have friends given to LOVE OF STRONG DRINK. are advised to use DR. ZELL'S FAMOUS REMEDY THAT TERRIBLE DISEASE.

The powders, which are small, may be given unknown to the drinker, if necessary, in Coffee, Tea or Liquer Warranted perfectly harmless, and will not produce names. They take right hold of the Disease. Bold 63 Division et, and at Mrs. BEACH'S, 214 Faighth avail N. Y., and at Mrs. HAYES, 175 Fulton et., Brooklyn.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR. THE WEAK AND DEBILITATED SHOULD BOY neglect reading the advertisement of Dr. Annuacous headed "To the Sick and Afflicted," on the fourth page

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOUT I cannot govern him. Learn how to direct him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in michlet, you say. That very power which leads him mischlet wants direction, and a knewledge of this direct may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

of this paper. It is a medicine worthy a trial.

Chursday) evening, at the China Aroade, 165 Atlanta, the Proceedings of the China Aroade, 165 Atlanta, to the cook at the cook are china, to a and tollet set, and fancy articles in great variety, all sort, of crockery and stone china ware, glass ware, cut an acound; the goods all first class, and affording a first responsible to the cook all first class, and affording a first responsible to the cook all first class, and affording a first responsible to the cook all first class, and affording a first responsible to the cook all the cook all the cook and according to the cook and according to the cook and according to the cook and the cook and the cook at the cook at the cook and the cook and the cook at th

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! MAY BE HAD

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing and besset, fying, cleaning, curling, proserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

A Lecture will be delivered in Williamsbu on Sunday afternoon and evening, (usual hours) at Grand st. by L. JUDD PARDEE. Subject.—"The Redy for the Existing Difficulties in Church and Signature of the Church and Signature of t

At the Annual Meeting of the Board Trustees of the New York Fire Department Fund, ha at Flemen's Hall, Dec. 13, 1869, the Board was organish by the election of the following officers, and the at-ment of the Committees as named below for the en-year.

by the election of the following officers, and the signest of the Committees as named below for the CEP year:

PREAIDENT.

HENRY A. BURR.

Cor. of Cliff and Frankfort ste, house No. 22 St. Mg. Place (Sth street).

SECURITARY.

GEORGIE F. NESBITT.

Nos. 167 & 169 Pearl st.—house, No. 79 Lexington averous street in the committee on department of the committee of

The Consumptive's Friend.

THE SIDE AND BREAST, &c. These and similar complaints are most certainly by HYATTS Pulmonic Balsam. The Pulmonic Balsam. The Pulmonic Balsam. The Pulmonic Balsam. The Pulmonic Balsam of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the aids, by and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for and was reduced to the last stages of weekness, and ridered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. God office is at No. 114 Elizabeth st. He is now in the joyment of perfect health.

Let the afflicted call and see him. Depot 246 6 st. 75 cents per bottle.

COUGHS, COLDS, RAISING BLOOD, PAIN

Post Office Notice.—The Mails for Ru, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer MEN, will close at this office on Saturday, the 19th of January, at 10% o'clock A. M. W. B. TAYLOR.

Persons with weak lungs, and of a deliconstitution, are very liable to sickness at this a By using Holloway's Pilis, all danger will be avithey purify the blood, cleanse the secretions strengthen the general system. Campbell, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, Southwest corner of 8th ave. and 28th st.

Medicines warranted strictly pure, and disponent care. Mrs. Cora I. V. Hatch, the Trance dium, will speak in Dodworth's Hall, at 10% a. m 7% p. m., on Sunday, the 20th inst. By partical quest the Lecture on Gen. Andrew Jackson will peated.

Westchester County Taxes Mount Ver Pelhamville, Union Port, Olinville, Washingto, Wakefield, Prospect Hill, &c. Taxes may be through the subscriber at his office, oor, of Gras Elizabeth sts., on Monday, Tuesday and Wedn Jan. 21st, 22d and 23d. Back taxes may be paid a sold for taxes redeemed. JOHN S. YORKE, G Collector.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

The Canal Street T. B. Seelety meet Stevening in Lamartine Hall, 8th avenue and 2 Addresses by Messn. Roberts, H. Galt and B. W We use no name not our right, and point with p Lafayette Section of Cadeta. Lafayette Temple a fayette Union, monuments reared to the cuies o abstinence, hope som to see the true some of templin Lafayette Division. God will support the non-true, friends will support friends, and hypogranded. E. BASSETT, Frant. S. SWARTE Secretary.

DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB, will hold a meeting this Saturday evening, Janthe 4th Ward Reading Room, 50 New Bower, speakers will address the meeting. The Marshall from Greeupoint will be, present and sing some, becutiful temperance sings.

Cannel Street T. B. Seckety, meet on Syvening, at the corner of Christopher and Hud. Address will be delivered by Mr. J. COV. Natl. S. J. W. PRASSE. The friends of Temperane public in general, for invited to astend. SOHE LEE, Prostent. C. M. Prost. Secretary.